

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

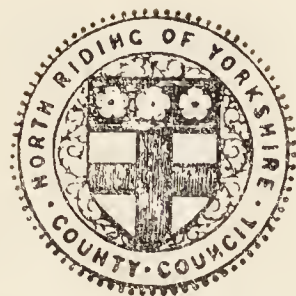
FOR THE YEAR

1956



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INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the North Riding Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report as Principal School Medical Officer to the North Riding Education Authority, for the calendar year 1956. The year was a reasonably satisfactory one in regard to infectious diseases; a considerable proportion of the time of the medical staff of the County Council was given up to immunisation of children of school age and pre-school age against poliomyelitis. The method of selection of children by the Ministry of Health in the interests of a controlled experiment caused considerable administrative difficulties because only children born in certain months of specified years were artificially protected in the first few months of the scheme. The administration of poliomyelitis vaccine was appreciably aided by the fact that medical officers were no longer required to perform routine examinations at the 10 year level, the total number of examinations during school life being reduced from 5 to 4. This move was thought to be advisable as it would enable the staff to concentrate their attention on those children most in need of supervision.

During the year under review the medical staff position improved as will be seen from page 6 of the report. By comparison the increase of dental surgeons' time available for the school health service was comparatively small. Mr. J. G. Haggett took up an appointment as qualified psychiatric social worker early in the year. This appointment completed a skeleton team in the child guidance service which can only function properly when more specialist trained staff becomes available. The Committee will remember that at the beginning of 1956 there was not a single speech therapist remaining on the staff of the Committee ; unfortunately a period of some months elapsed before vacancies were partly filled.

In conclusion I should like to report my appreciation of the loyal assistance given to me by all the members of the staff of the school health service. I am particularly grateful to Dr. George who drafted this report ; I wish also to pay a tribute to the administrative staff of the Education Department and to the head teachers of the schools for their co-operation and assistance during the year under review.

J. A. FRASER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

County Hall,

Northallerton.

31st July, 1957.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Education Committee is responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county but certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of that division which consists of the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby, and the rural district of Scarborough.

Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive and in this report statistics do not relate to the division unless they are specifically stated to do so. For a complete picture of the services of the authority, this report should be read in conjunction with the divisional school medical officer's report appended hereto.

Population of the administrative county (mid year 1956)	..	387,000
Children on registers of primary schools, January, 1957	..	40,310
Primary schools or departments, January, 1957	..	353
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1957	..	15,357
Secondary schools, January, 1957	..	45

(These figures include Scarborough Division).

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-56.

MEDICAL.

Principal School Medical Officer.

*J. A. FRASER, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer.

*J. T. A. GEORGE, M.D., ChB., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer.

*W. G. EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers.

*ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ELIZABETH D. ELLISON, B.A., Ch.B.,
(temporary part-time).

SYDNEY E. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
(temporary part-time).

Scarborough
Divisional
Executive

*MARGARET D. CAIRNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*NOEL HAY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

LEON A. NETTLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 17-12-56).

MAVIS B. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (commenced 1-3-56).

*JEAN F. W. ROONEY, M.B., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H. (resigned 19-1-56).

- *W. H. BUTCHER, D.M., D.P.H.
- *J. L. COTTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *W. R. M. COUPER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *J. A. DUNLOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *F. W. GAVIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *J. MCGOVERN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *H. PATTINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- *B. SCHROEDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Also District
Medical Officers
of Health, and
Assistant County
Medical Officers.

* Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children.

Part-time Specialist Officers.

Aural Surgeon. F. FLEMING, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.

Psychiatrists. W. HINDS, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (resigned 30-6-56).
L. W. ROBINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (commencing 9-6-56).

Dental Anaesthetists.

- J. G. CRANMER, M.B., Ch.B.
- S. J. HALKETT, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (commenced 5-12-56).
- R. M. MACKENZIE, M.B., B.S. (commenced 25-10-56).

In addition the two Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the part-time services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and aural surgeons, and in the case of the Leeds Board, two psychiatrists without charge to the Authority.

DENTAL.

Principal School Dental Officer.

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S., (commenced 1-1-56).

School Dental Officers.

- D. BEWES ATKINSON, L.D.S., (part-time).
- A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.
- D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S.
- G. FLEMING, L.D.S., (part-time).
- F. D. GODSMARK, L.D.S.
- L. H. HEAD, L.D.S.
- C. G. LINGFORD, L.D.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (resigned 21-5-56).
- H. C. MORGAN, L.D.S., (part-time, commenced 16-10-56).
- C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.
- R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.
- MISS P. E. THOMAS, L.D.S. (resigned 30-9-56).
- MRS. R. WIGIN, L.D.S., (part-time, commenced 15-10-56).

Dental Technicians.

- R. G. HANSOM (Senior Technician, Surgical).
 R. MITCHESON (Technician in charge, commenced 11-5-56).
 P. A. LAZENBY (Technician in charge, resigned 17-3-56).
 F. SHAW (part-time, trained technician).
 D. COTTON (Apprentice, resigned 10-3-56).
 I. R. MILNES (Apprentice).

*Dental Attendants—11.***NURSING.***Superintendent School Nurse.*

MISS F. S. LEADER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent School Nurse.

MISS L. MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

School Nurses.

35 Health Visitor/School Nurses (half-time).

1 School Nurse (full-time).

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 6½ full-time nurses is given by district nurses or combined-duty nurses in the rural areas.

Orthopaedic Nurses.

C. CHAPMAN, S.R.N.

B. D. ROWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthop. Certif.

Audiometric Nurse.

E. PRESSICK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

CHILD GUIDANCE.*Educational Psychologist.*

MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A.

Psychiatric Social Worker.

JOHN G. HAGGETT (commenced 19-3-56).

SPEECH THERAPY.

MRS. D. A. BIRKETT, L.C.S.T., (part-time, commenced 20-8-56).

MRS. A. R. COWELL, L.C.S.T., (part-time, commenced 26-4-56).

MRS. J. LEWIS, L.C.S.T., (commenced 1-10-56).

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk .. H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.

Senior Clerk .. B. M. MATHISON.

STAFF.

The unfortunate trend in the staffing position noted in my report for 1955 was reversed in 1956. The decision was taken to appoint, within the establishment, two additional school medical officers and one of them, Dr. Nettleton, was appointed before the end of the year. Hopes of an expansion of the Child Guidance Service were encouraged in June with the appointment of Dr. Robinson as psychiatrist on a sessional basis for five sessions weekly. Unfortunately the expansion was evanescent for after only four months, Dr. Robinson curtailed his sessions to one weekly, the number carried out by Dr. Hinds before his resignation in June. The appointment of Mr. Haggett, an experienced psychiatric social worker, early in the year did effect an improvement in the service. Speech therapy again became available with the appointment of three therapists.

Unhappily the Principal School Dental Officer is unable to report a parallel improvement in the dental service. In his report, which appears on page 37, Mr. Faulds draws attention to the threat of a further deterioration in the staffing position due to the probable widening of the gap between the remuneration of dental surgeons under the National Health Service Act and those in the School Health Service.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS.

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 239 primary and 34 secondary and also in the special schools in the Riding. The staff did not inspect those children in the 3 hospital schools which have been the educational responsibility of the Committee since 5th July, 1948.

Number of Children Inspected.

Periodic medical inspection was carried out on 16,602 school children a decrease of 3,444 compared with the previous year. The appreciable reduction in the total number of children medically examined was due mainly to three factors. Firstly, the decision was taken to reduce from five to four the number of times a child was subjected in his school life to routine medical examination. It was felt that by attempting five examinations the authority would not be making the best use of the medical and nursing time available, but that it was inadvisable to revert to the former statutory three. The time made available was devoted to a closer supervision of those children more in need of supervision. For example, there was a large increase in the number of children who were subjected to the lengthy examinations aimed at detecting the degree and cause of educational retardation. The opening of the new day school for E.S.N. children at Eston and the process of selecting suitable children for admission was one of the reasons for carrying out these examinations.

Routine examinations were necessarily fewer for two further reasons ; staff shortages for the main part of the year, and pre-occupation of the medical and nursing staff with the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. The execution of this scheme within the rigid limits imposed by the Ministry of Health proved exasperating and time-consuming. The effects were particularly felt in the North Riding which had the highest acceptance rate of all the English counties.

Diseases and Defects.

1,472 of the 16,062 children inspected were considered to be suffering from a defect or disease (other than dental disease or infestation with vermin) requiring treatment. This represents 9·16% of all pupils inspected and is lower than the corresponding figure for 1955 (10·14%). The decrease was noted in all age groups inspected.

The following table shows the numbers of pupils inspected and the numbers found to require treatment :—

Group				Number of Pupils	
				Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
Entrants	..	..	..	4,231	384 (9·08%)
7-8 years	..	..	..	4,180	382 (9·14%)
Leavers	..	..	..	2,781	232 (8·34%)
Total (prescribed groups)	..		..	11,192	998 (8·92%)
Other periodic inspections	..		..	4,870	474 (9·73%)
Grand Total	..	..	..	16,062	1,472 (9·16%)

Further details are given in tables I and III in the appendix.

The sharp reduction in the numbers of children examined as “ specials ” and re-examined on one or more occasions was due to the three factors mentioned above. It is possible that the figures will remain permanently depressed. Such an eventuality would not necessarily be unwelcome, for a record of mere numbers does not show the extent or value of the examination performed. Thus the time-consuming examinations of handicapped children counts, statistically, as one examination just as a superficial review of a known case of mild knock knee. It is intended that more and more of the time of school health service will be given to the care of children really in need of attention.

General Condition.

In 1955, for the last time, the general condition of each child inspected was assessed as "good," "fair," or "poor." In 1956 physical condition was assessed as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" for the sensible and practical reason that children considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition clearly need further attention. As I noted in my last report this is a welcome innovation because the earlier classification of physical condition into the categories "good," "fair," and "poor" had little or no real meaning depending as it did on the subjective impressions of the various medical officers.

The following table shows that, as a general rule, the doctors have not considered children to be in need of further attention when they have been previously classed as being in "fair" physical condition and that the figures for "poor" and "unsatisfactory" are very similar. These figures are low. Indeed one medical officer in her report states "... the sight of a really undernourished child is almost a rarity."

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	A Good %	B Fair %	C Poor %
1948	17,619	21.84	73.81	4.35
1949	19,587	37.92	60.04	2.06
1950	19,123	48.45	49.87	1.68
1951	19,436	51.33	47.55	1.12
1952	19,628	53.80	45.06	1.14
1953	18,354	53.61	45.10	1.29
1954	19,156	55.52	43.70	.78
1955	19,506	58.46	40.95	.59
			Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1956	16,062	—	99.60	.40

Cleanliness.

During 1956 the school nurses made 127,214 examinations in the course of 1,588 visits to schools in the Riding for the purpose of carrying out cleanliness inspections. Most of the children were found to be free from infestation ; of these who were infested many were old offenders. In all 1,468 pupils were found to be infested, 187 of these heavily. Cleansing notices were issued in respect of 47 children and 1 child was compulsorily cleansed.

It is generally recognised that the reservoir of infestation is not in the schools but is at home. Support is given to this view by the fact that it is repeatedly found that special care is needed at the beginning of each term. Again and again infested school girls, having been cleaned up by school nurses, become re-infested following contact with the elaborate coiffures of their mother or elder sisters. Head infestation is still regarded as a trivial matter by some parents, particularly in some industrial areas. The manner in which offending pupils were mainly concentrated in a relatively small number of schools is shown in the following table :—

Incidence of Verminous Conditions in Schools, 1956.

Percentage of Children Infested			No. of Schools
Nil .. ..	..	..	184
Under 1 ..	..	..	22
1 .. ..	..	..	34
2 .. ..	..	..	30
3 .. ..	..	..	16
4 .. ..	..	..	18
5—9 .. ..	..	..	49
10—20 ..	..	..	31
Over 20 ..	..	..	14

In general a high standard of personal cleanliness was maintained amongst the children ; here again the offenders came mainly from families known to have poor standards.

There was a reduced incidence of impetigo (77 cases in 1955, 47 in 1956) and ringworm (268 in 1955, 144 in 1956) : no new case of scabies was detected during the year under review.

Clothing and Footwear.

As in previous years few children have been found to be short of clothing or footwear. Here, as in the physical condition of the children themselves, is reflected the improved standard of living. On the other hand, by no means all children are suitably dressed or shod. One medical officer, commenting on the orthopaedic aspect of unsuitable footwear, draws attention to the menace of the constant use of wellington boots and, indeed, to the poor standard frequently displayed of parental choice in children's shoes. There has been an improvement in the design of shoes offered for sale by certain specialist firms and by multiple stores, but unsuitable shoes of poor shape and quality are still too often seen.

Following-up.

The scheme of medical inspection and treatment of school children would be useless unless steps were taken to ensure that defects were corrected. Here the school nursing service has an important role. The school nurses attend inspection in schools and follow-up cases in which assistance and advice is needed and 4,800 home visits were made in this connection.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.**Minor Ailments.**

School clinic sessions were held four times weekly at New Earswick, three times weekly at Whitby, twice weekly at Carlin How, Redcar, Thornaby, Grangetown, South Bank, Guisborough and Clifton Without, and once weekly at Lingdale, New Skelton, Easingwold and Saltburn. As well as being used for the supervision and treatment of relatively trivial conditions, the clinics provide suitable centres at which the school medical officers are available for consultation by parents or teachers. Examinations of various kinds are carried out in the clinics which are, therefore, an important part of the school health service : more and more of the time of the staff at these clinics is given to assessment of handicaps and other special examinations.

The conditions for which the children attended, and the number of visits and re-visits made were as follows :—

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics.

Condition for which children attended the School Clinic	Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Impetigo	47	77
Ringworm—Head	118	134
„ —Body	26	33
Verminous conditions	259	193
Minor Injuries	1,171	1,391
External Eye Disease	101	52
Ear Discharge and Deafness	115	196
Nose and Throat	33	2
Vision	473	54
Lungs	7	2
Nervous System	10	1
Tuberculosis	4	—
Skin (Non-Contagious)	594	675
Sores	549	651
Other conditions	438	253
Chilblains	6	3
Speech	8	2
Diphtheria Immunisation	98	49
Special Examinations	222	73
Total	4,279	3,841

The reduction in the total number of visits and re-visits continues the trend which has been evident for some years as the following table shows :—

Year	Number of First Visits	Number of Re-visits	Total number of Attendances
1948	9,379	11,084	20,463
1949	9,056	12,869	21,925
1950	7,769	9,728	17,497
1951	6,692	8,162	14,854
1952	6,043	8,119	14,162
1953	6,058	6,852	12,910
1954	6,737	6,518	13,255
1955	5,946	4,945	10,891
1956	4,279	3,841	8,120

It might be surmised from the continued decline in attendances that there has been an actual reduction in the number of conditions requiring attention. Unfortunately this cannot reasonably be assumed because there is evidence that children are attending elsewhere for treatment. Dr. Cairns in her report again draws attention to the tendency of certain general practitioners to send children with minor defects to out-patient departments in hospitals rather than to school minor ailment clinics where many simple conditions could be treated quite adequately. There is consequently unnecessary absence from school and teachers naturally complain.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Since 1952 Miss Pressick, the audiometric nurse, has regularly surveyed the school children in the Riding using gramophone and pure-tone audiometers. This valuable work has continued and, as in previous years, Miss Pressick has been helped by Miss Sanders in the Thirsk—York area. Results of tests in 1956, the bulk of which were carried out with the pure-tone audiometer, were as follows :—

Number of children tested once	..	..	7,360
Number of children given second test		..	429
			<hr/>
Total number of tests	..	..	7,789
			<hr/>
Number of children who failed both tests	..	..	263 (3.57%)

The pure-tone audiometer permits an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing-loss, different sound frequencies being used.

Wide variations in the proportion of children failing both tests were again experienced in different parts of the Riding, figures of from 1.5 to 5.1% being recorded. Many of the 263 children who failed the second test were found on examination to have a temporary hearing loss due, for example, to impacted wax. These children were treated promptly and later retested. The remainder of the children were referred, in collaboration with the family doctor, for specialist advice. Consultants at Darlington, Scarborough and York have co-operated in this way. In the Tees-side area many deaf children were seen by Dr. Fleming at one of the clinics already mentioned : those requiring admission to hospital or more detailed examination as out-patients were referred by him to the Ear, Nose and Throat Unit at the North Riding Infirmary.

Dr. Fleming saw 232 children at his clinics in 1956 ; 158 were new cases and can be classified as follows :—

Recommended for hearing aids	..	..	6
Recommended School for the Deaf	..	..	1
Referred for treatment at minor ailments clinic			36
Referred to hospital for further investigation	..		77
Under six months observation	..	..	7
Referred to family doctor	..	..	2
No treatment required at present	..	..	29

Ear disease was a frequent cause of attendance at the school clinics and 115 first visits and 196 re-visits were made for this purpose during 1956. During the year 40 referred children received operative treatment for unhealthy tonsils and adenoids : a further 55, 33 in the clinics and 22 at hospital, received other forms of treatment for disease of the nose and throat.

Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 1,880 in 1956, to consultant ophthalmologists holding sessions in the Authority's clinics. These sessions were, as previously, organised and administered by the school health service but the specialists were paid by the regional hospital boards. Spectacles were prescribed for about two-thirds of the children examined at the session including those who attended on account of squint.

The numbers of children seen by school medical officers in the past 9 years with a suspected defect of vision have been as follows :—

Year	Requiring Treatment for Vision	Requiring Observation only	Total
1948	1,794	3,369	5,163
1949	1,480	2,680	4,160
1950	1,235	2,399	3,634
1951	1,362	2,515	3,877
1952	1,226	2,156	3,382
1953	1,036	1,348	2,384
1954	1,184	1,326	2,510
1955	1,058	1,439	2,497
1956	839	1,058	1,897

The further sharp fall in the number of children found to require treatment for a visual defect is no doubt due in part at least to the fact that fewer children were medically examined during the year. On the other hand, the incidence of squint in school children in the Riding has increased, as is shown in the following table :—

Year	Requiring Treatment for Squint	Requiring Observation only	Total
1948	129	73	202
1949	160	90	250
1950	188	205	393
1951	219	157	376
1952	170	164	334
1953	126	87	213
1954	101	116	217
1955	63	100	163
1956	119	104	223

Children having conditions requiring orthoptic or operative treatment are referred to hospital as a routine.

In addition to those found to have an error of refraction or a squint, 101 children were found to have various disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

The quality of strength of the frames of spectacles has again been the subject of adverse comment ; it is a pity that children's frames are not made to a satisfactory specification, and that the screws used for the hinges are not securely fixed.

Diseases of the Skin.

Reference has been made earlier (page 12) to the reduced incidence of skin disease. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but the occurrence of 144 cases of ringworm, while an improvement over 1955 (268 cases), is unsatisfactory. Considerable time and effort has to be expended in the treatment of this condition and the incidence emphasises the need for close supervision of school children.

There was no single recorded case of scabies and the incidence of impetigo was much reduced (77 cases in 1955, 47 in 1956).

In addition to ringworm, scabies, and impetigo, skin disease of various types was treated in a considerable number of children, there being some 569 recorded cases in the year. Warts, acne, septic spots and septic sores continue to provide the bulk of the cases.

Crippling Defects.

Orthopaedic clinics are held regularly in the following places :—

Carlin How	Northallerton	South Bank
Guisborough	Redcar	Thornaby
Kirkbymoorside	Richmond	Whitby
Malton	Saltburn	York (rented from the
Normanby	Scarborough	York Education
		Committee)

During 1956, 382 sessions were held (428 in 1955), and 706 children made 2,449 attendances as against 2,277 attendances by 712 children in 1955. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at approximately one third (127) of all the clinics and the remainder of the sessions were conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses employed by the Committee.

Cases treated in the Authority's clinics do not represent the total number of orthopaedic cases in the county. Many are treated in hospital as in-patients and out-patients. Little information is sent to school medical officers about the children so treated, except in the case of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside. The following table gives information about children treated in 1955 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition	No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	41
Deformity of leg	10
Spastic paraplegia	1
Monoplegia	1
Hemiplegia	5
Pseudo hypertrophic muscular dystrophy	1
Infantile paralysis	16
Cerebral palsy	2
Congenital dislocation of the hip ..	4
Old fractures and injuries	2
Torticollis	5
Scoliosis	1
Perthe's disease	2
Cervical spine	1
Rickets	1
Spina bifida	1
Tuberculous bones and joints ..	7
Other conditions	8

Speech Defects.

Following the resignation of all three speech therapists at the end of 1955, there was a period during which therapy was inevitably at a standstill. Three therapists were, however, appointed in April, August and October and reasonable cover was thus provided for the whole Riding with the exceptions of the Scarborough and York areas.

The factual data for the Riding (excluding the therapy performed in the area of the Scarborough Divisional Executive) are as follows :—

Total number of treatments	1,826
Interviews with parents	237
New cases admitted	125
Cases re-admitted after absence	152
<hr/>	
Total number of cases admitted	277
Cases discharged and withdrawn	66
Cases remaining under treatment	211

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows :—

			Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	}				
Discharged conditionally		..	17	15	32
Left district	..	..	9	2	11
Left school	..	..	14	6	20
Poor attendance	..	..	—	—	—
Refused treatment	..	..	—	1	1
Temporary illness	..	..	1	1	2
Attending elsewhere	..	..	—	—	—
			41	25	66
Remaining under treatment	..	..	133	78	211
			174	103	277

The defects from which these children suffered are given in the following table :—

				Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	..	..	..	67	19	86
Dyslalia	..	..	..	84	59	143
Sigmatism	..	..	..	10	9	19
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	2	6	8
Cerebral Palsy	..	..	..	2	3	5
Alalia	..	..	..	1	—	1
Rhinophonia	..	..	..	3	—	3
Mongolism and retardation	..	..	..	5	7	12
Psychogenic	..	..	..	—	—	—
				174	103	277

THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE.

Report by Miss E. M. Milbanke, Educational Psychologist.

This year a full Child Guidance team of psychiatrist, educational psychologist and psychiatric social worker functioned regularly at certain centres after Mr. J. G. Haggett took up his duties as psychiatric social worker. Dr. M. C. Gordon and Dr. H. W. Eddison continued to hold a session on Wednesdays at Scarborough, and Dr. Gordon one a month at Clifton, York. Dr. W. Hinds was the psychiatrist in charge of clinics on Saturday mornings, alternately at Eston and Northallerton, until June.

For the next three months Dr. L. W. Robinson held five psychiatric sessions a week in the northern part of the county, mainly at Richmond, Guisborough and Thornaby ; but from October there was again only one clinic a week that at Thornaby on Saturday mornings.

Altogether 226 children were referred to the Child Guidance Service in 1956 (these figures include those referred for backwardness or other educational problems) : 84 by school medical officers, 83 by head teachers, 17 by family doctors, 9 by the Children's Officer, 8 by the Secretary for Education, 8 by consultants, 6 by magistrates and probation officers, 5 by parents, 2 by speech therapists, and 1 each by a Family Service Unit, Juvenile Employment Officer, N.S.P.C.C. and the Scottish Council for Educational Research.

There are three main categories of problem which call for the attention of the full Child Guidance team. Often more than one symptom is mentioned on referral and others are elicited on examination, but these figures are of the main problem as given by the referring agent.

Reason for Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
Anxiety	16	15	31
Difficult Behaviour ..	42	22	64
Habit Disorder ..	14	3	17

"Anxiety" includes fears, depression and solitariness. There was a case of abnormal excitability, one of obsessional neurosis, and one of loss of memory. In addition, three cases originally referred for educational recommendations were seen by the psychiatrist as the psychologist thought there was emotional disturbance.

Among the behaviour problems were 8 of aggressiveness (all boys), and 20 of stealing or pilfering (11 boys, 9 girls). Occasionally when a child was referred for difficult behaviour, it was found that the explanation lay partly in his being of much lower intelligence than had been recognised.

The habit disorders consist of 11 cases of enuresis, 4 of encopresis, and 2 of speech disorders. (Disturbed sleep and feeding difficulties were often mentioned but never as the main problem). These—at first sight heterogeneous—problems are classified together on the basis of being conversion symptoms.

Inevitably many of the cases seen by the psychiatrist had been referred or were already receiving treatment before 1956.

Clinic				Cases seen by Psychiatrist				Total
				Diagnosis only		Treatment		
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Clifton (York).	..	..	5	—	1	4	10
Scarborough	..	..	4	1	20	19	44
Guisborough	..	..	2	1	2	3	8
Normanby	..	..	2	—	5	3	10
Northallerton	..	..	1	1	4	1	7
Richmond	..	..	—	—	8	—	8
Thornaby	..	..	1	—	4	4	9

(5 cases were referred to Darlington Child Guidance Clinic).

When a child is to see the psychiatrist, the psychologist assesses his abilities and personality, and makes contact with the school if necessary ; the P.S.W. sees the parents initially, and, if the child receives treatment, interprets this to them and prepares them for its consequences.

Not all children are of sufficient intelligence for a form of treatment which is based on the interview. Some of these are able to benefit from play therapy in which they express and resolve their problems through the manipulation of materials. In other cases changes in the environment of home and school may bring about the relief of the symptoms without the child entering the treatment relationship.

For children handicapped by low intelligence or some physical defect, the aim of the service is to enable the parents to see the child's handicap realistically so that the child can develop the powers which he possesses to the full. Often, therefore, after an initial assessment by another member of the team, the handling of the case is left to the psychiatric social worker. Again, in a scattered county area, cases which could not be seen regularly at a clinic may be helped by the worker visiting the home and trying to effect changes in the emotional climate.

In addition to his work on the psychiatric cases, the P.S.W. dealt with 48 others.

Case Work by Psychiatric Social Worker.

Investigation only	17
Case work in conjunction with Psychologist	8
Social Therapy	23

By such means as discussion with teachers, social workers and health visitors, lectures to students, and keeping in touch with other social agencies, the psychologist and the psychiatric social worker worked in the preventive field.

Five children were referred to the educational psychologist by specialists or organisations simply for intellectual assessment and 109 cases were referred for educational problems, mostly by teachers and school medical officers.

Reason for Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
Backwardness	45	27	72
Specific Disability	6	2	8
Request for Advice on School Placement or Vocational Guidance ..	14	15	29
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Most of these were seen during the year under review as well as cases referred before 1956. The most frequent outcome was giving advice in individual cases, but at the same time the need for special educational provision was surveyed.

Action taken by Psychologist.

Examinations	148
Treatment (Remedial Teaching) ..	3
Follow-up of children previously tested ..	14

Of the children tested, 50 were reported to the school medical officer as probably requiring ascertainment as handicapped pupils, and 11 as probably ineducable. 20 were noted for observation and further examination. A large proportion of these were "infants" who might require special educational treatment when older but were too young for a firm decision to be made. In seven cases no action could be taken because appointments were refused, and twelve cases had left the district before contact had been made.

Some 31 cases were closed after enquiries had been made by the psychologist or P.S.W., without further action being taken.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Cases referred to Child Guidance Service	140	86	226
Cases closed in 1956	102	61	163
Cases open 31-12-56	131	72	203
Awaiting attention 31-12-56 ..			16
Total Psychiatric cases (<i>i.e.</i> full team)			96
Seen by Psychologist and P.S.W. ..			21
Seen by Psychologist only			131
Total seen by P.S.W. only ..			27
			—
			275
			—

(These figures include Scarborough Division).

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The work of formal ascertainment of handicapped pupils, a duty under section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, continued as in previous years. It was not always possible, however, to place all the children in ideal educational environment owing to the general paucity of specialised school accommodation. As a consequence, education has been provided at home for some children who would better be elsewhere ; others have continued in their ordinary schools whilst receiving as much special attention from their teachers as time has allowed.

The various categories of children requiring special educational treatment, as determined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, are given below and the figures are those for the whole Administrative County as the schemes of divisional administration provides that all children in the Scarborough division requiring special educational treatment shall be reported by the Divisional Executive to the County Council.

Blind Children.

At the end of 1956, 13 children had been ascertained to be blind, that is, requiring education by methods not involving the use of sight. Twelve children were accommodated in special schools, and one child under 5 years of age awaited placement. At some time during 1956, 13 blind children were receiving education in residential schools :—

School			Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Blind, York	..	..	1	1
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	..	..	—	1
St. Vincent's School, West Derby	..	..	—	1
Sunshine Home, Birkdale	..	..	—	1
Sunshine Home, Kingswinford	..	..	1	—
Sunshine Home, Wellington	..	..	1	—
Worcester College for the Blind	..	..	1	—
Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	..	..	2	2
Sheffield School for the Blind	..	..	1	—
Total			7	6

Partially Sighted Children.

Children who had been ascertained as suffering from serious defects of vision but as being capable of receiving education by special methods involving the use of sight, numbered 13 in December, 1956, and 4 of these were placed in special schools. Five new cases (3 boys and 2 girls) were ascertained during 1956. One child received home tuition and 4 children were in Exhall Grange Special School (Warwickshire L.E.A.) during the year.

Deaf Children.

At the end of the year 35 children were on the register of deaf pupils : these children require educational methods suited to persons without naturally acquired speech ; 34 were placed in suitable schools in January, 1957, (16 day, 18 boarding) and one awaited placement. Two boys and one girl were newly ascertained during the year. In all, 36 children were accommodated in special schools in 1956 as below :—

School			Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	..	..	1	2
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	..	..	4	7
St. John's Institution, Boston Spa	..	..	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	..	..	8	9
Lawns House School, Leeds	..	..	1	—
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	..	..	2	—
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	..	..	1	—
Total			17	19

One boy who was found to suffer from the double defect of deafness and serious educational subnormality was placed at Bridge House School, Harewood, near Leeds.

Partially Deaf Children.

Thirteen children were ascertained as partially deaf and on the registers in January, 1957. During the year twelve children attended special schools and two were awaiting vacancies in December, 1956.

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	2	—
St. John's Institution, Boston Spa	1	—
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	2	3
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester ..	—	2
Liverpool School for the Partially Deaf, Southport ..	1	—
Lawns House School, Leeds	1	—
Total ..	7	5

Delicate Children.

In general children classed as "delicate" are those for whom special educational treatment would improve health and well-being but whose disability is of a temporary nature. Seven such children, 5 boys and 2 girls, were formally ascertained in 1956 and 16, 6 in day and 10 in boarding schools, were on the register in January, 1957. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1956 :—

School	Boys	Girls
Burrow Hill School, Frimley	1	—
Fulford Road Day School, York	4	3
The Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby ..	5	5
Salters Lane Open Air School, Darlington	—	2
Eden Hall, Bacton	1	—
Village Home, Barkingside	1	—
Total ..	12	10

Educationally Subnormal Children.

Only a minority of those children who, by definition, are educationally subnormal require education in a special school. Most are suitable for education by special methods in ordinary schools. Furthermore only a small proportion of those requiring special school provision are ideally placed in a residential school. In 1956 the problem of placing which has existed in the Riding in the past was considerably eased by the opening of Eston Lowfields School in September. This school is intended to provide special day facilities for the Eston and Thornaby areas and has 100 places.

As noted earlier there was in 1956 a considerable increase in the number of children formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal. Whereas in 1955, 26 boys and 18 girls were ascertained, the numbers in 1956 were 68 and 36 respectively. Formal ascertainment of a child as educationally

subnormal is preceded by a considerable amount of time consuming work on the part of the school health staff and the increase in numbers of children so ascertained accounts in large part for the reduction in the numbers of children medically inspected as a routine. By the end of the year 166 children (100 boarders, 63 day pupils, 2 at an independent school and 1 home tuition case) were receiving special educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools and 149 were awaiting places in special schools. Some 172 North Riding children attended special schools at some time or another during 1956 as follows :—

School	Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall,	61	42
Lowfields School, Eston	25	18
Baliol School, Sedbergh	1	—
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark	1	—
Croome Court, Worcester	2	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	7	6
Ian Tetley School, Killinghall	—	1
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	—	1
Acklam Road, Special Day School, Middlesbrough	1	—
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	1	—
Garvald, West Linton, Peeblesshire	1	—
Etton Pasture School, East Riding	1	1
Swaylands School, Penshurst	1	—
St. Thomas More's School, East Allington	1	—
Total	103	69

Brompton Hall Residential Special School.

The provision of day special school accommodation on Tees-side in 1956 enabled a revision to take place of the basis of selection of children for admission to Brompton Hall, the Committee's residential special school. Thus, children from the Eston and Thornaby areas requiring day accommodation were admitted to Eston Lowfields School and Brompton Hall received in greater degree than in the past the type of child for whom residential schooling was ideally indicated. Brompton Hall has places for 94 children of both sexes and every place was occupied throughout the year. The teaching staff have special experience of teaching educationally sub-normal children who receive their education in small, specially selected classes. Children with this particular handicap are much happier in the environment provided by a school such as Brompton Hall where they live with others of a similar intellectual capacity and where they do not have to compete unsuccessfully with average children who are so much brighter than they are.

In 1956, 22 children were admitted to Brompton Hall, 21 from the North Riding and one from the West Riding. 21 children left during the year and were placed as follows :—

To employment	12	Not yet employed	1
Transferred to Eston Lowfields School ..	7	Transferred to Sedbergh Hall	1

All the children at the school are on the list of a local medical practitioner. Routine medical inspections are arranged by the school medical officer and in addition the children are examined medically before going home on holiday, as well as on their return. The educational psychologist also examines the children from time to time and assists the school medical staff in the selection of children suitable for admission. Physiotherapy and/or speech therapy were given to the small number of children requiring them by visiting staff from the Scarborough clinic.

Epileptic Children.

Six North Riding pupils were placed in residential special schools for epileptics in 1956. One boy and two girls were ascertained during the year. Altogether 11 children attended the following schools :—

School	Boys	Girls
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	2	2
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	5	1
St. Elizabeth's Home, Much Hadham	—	1
Total ..	7	4

Maladjusted Children.

Children having emotional instability or physical disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered 11 in December, 1956. Of them, 8 were in boarding special schools, one was in an independent school and two awaited places in boarding schools. In all, during the year, 9 children attended boarding schools as below :—

School	Boys	Girls
Chaigley School, Thelwall	1	—
Wennington Hall, Hornby	1	—
Shenstone Lodge, Birmingham	1	—
Ledston Hall, Allerton Bywater	1	—
Aymestry Court, Woolton, Liverpool	1	—
Hoober House, Wentworth	—	1
The Larches, Preston	1	—
The Thomas More School, Frensham	1	—
Penwithen Hostel, Dorset	1	—
Total ..	8	1

One girl was “ ascertained ” in 1956.

Physically Handicapped Children.

Six boys and four girls were ascertained in 1956 as being physically handicapped. In December 44 children were on the registers, 38 of them being accommodated in residential special schools and five receiving home tuition. Children attended the following schools during 1956 :—

School				Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall	..	..	..	30	15
St. Margaret's School, Croydon	..	..	..	1	-
Heritage Craft School, Chailey		..	..	1	-
Bradstock Locket School, Southport		..	..	-	1
Hinwick Hall, Wellingborough	..	..	..	1	-
Total				33	16

Welburn Hall Special School.

The facilities available at Welburn Hall, the authority's residential school for physically handicapped children, have as in previous years been a great advantage to this Authority. Trouble in placing physically handicapped children has virtually been confined to those cases in whom there exists a double defect. Other authorities, too, have benefited from Welburn Hall, as the state of the register on 1-12-56 shows. On that date 76 children were resident, 35 North Riding children and 41 children from other Authorities. There are 80 places at Welburn Hall.

The following table classifies the children broadly in groups according to their disabilities :—

Welburn Hall. Defects of Children Attending, 1956.

Age Range	Orthopaedic Conditions								Medical Conditions					
	Polio-myelitis paralytic		Cere-bral Palsy		Muscu-lar Diseases		Other Con-ditions		Heart		Chest		Other Con-ditions	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
2-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	4	5	2	6	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	1
10-16	7	3	8	5	3	4	7	5	5	3	4	-	3	-
Total	11	8	10	11	3	4	11	7	9	3	4	1	3	1

During the year five children were discharged to their homes and to normal schools before reaching school leaving age as they were considered

to be sufficiently improved to justify the step. Seven children left on reaching school leaving age and five of these were placed in suitable training or employment. One was referred for further medical treatment and the seventh has subsequently died at home.

SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

This section requires every Local Education Authority to ascertain those children in their area who having attained the age of two years are suffering from a disability of mind of such a nature and to such an extent as to render them incapable of benefiting from education at school.

Under sub-section 3 of this Section, the Local Education Authority are required, for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, to report to the Health Committee, any child who, by reason of disability of mind, is found to be ineducable in a special school.

Under sub-section 4, it is also specified that a child shall be deemed to be ineducable not only if his disability renders him incapable of receiving education, but also if the disability is such as to render it inexpedient, either in his own interests or in the interests of his fellows, that he should be educated in association with other children.

Sub-section 5 likewise requires the Local Education Authority to report to the Health Committee any child in attendance at a maintained school, or at any special school, who, by reason of disability of mind, will require supervision after leaving school.

In all during 1956, 41 children were reported under this Section—21 under sub-section 3 and 2 under sub-section 4 as being ineducable and 18 under sub-section 5 as being in need of supervision after leaving school.

Comparable figures for 1955 were 23 under sub-section 3 and 22 under sub-section 5, a total of 45.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1956 in North Riding children aged 5—14 years (inclusive) were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	185
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	526
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic	..	..	..	9
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	16
Measles	..	..	..	1,190
Diphtheria	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery	..	..	..	24
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	1
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	15
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis— Respiratory	..	..	..	18
Meninges & C.N.S.	..	..	..	2
Other	..	..	..	1

Diphtheria.

Once again there was no reported case of diphtheria in the Riding. This happy state of affairs should not, however, lead parents or those concerned with health education into a false sense of security. The disease still occurs in a severe form in the United Kingdom and a higher level of immunity artificially acquired by immunisation should be maintained.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

At the end of 1956 records in the Medical Department showed that 68,639 children had been immunised at one time or another against diphtheria out of an estimated population of 90,300 under the age of 15 years. A return to the Ministry of Health showed that 56.6% of children under five years of age had been immunised against diphtheria during pre-school life.

It is to be hoped that the new recent recommendations of the Central Health Services Council will not result in a diminution of immunisation against diphtheria, which is still a killing disease when it does occur. The immunity index for school children is 48.7%.

Poliomyelitis.

During the year 9 case of paralytic and 16 of non-paralytic acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified among school children as against 4 and 5 respectively in 1955.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Early in 1956 the Ministry of Health announced its scheme for the use of the limited amount of new British vaccine which had become available. The vaccine was first made available through local authorities who were required to conduct a somewhat complicated scheme of registration and inoculation. The complexity of the arrangements was no doubt due to the fact that the initial vaccination was in the nature of a field trial. The response by the parents of children in the North Riding in the appropriate age groups was surprisingly good, approximately half the children being registered: in fact out of 50,741 children in the age groups 2—9, 24,529 children were the subject of consents. The parents of school children responded better than those of children under school age: the excellent co-operation shown by school teachers in handling the essential letters and forms dealing with parental consent contributed to this result.

Owing to the limited amount of antigen available it was only possible to immunise 1,086 boys and 1,041 girls before the end of June: a further 487 boys and 456 girls received one injection before the ban on further injections operated.

Tuberculosis.

Eighteen school children were notified during the year as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. These cases were followed up by the chest physicians to discover the source of the infection. Five children were admitted to the Poole Sanatorium, Nunthorpe, near Middlesbrough where there is a hospital special school for children suffering from infectious pulmonary conditions. The school is staffed by the North Riding Education Committee, but the admissions are controlled by the chest physicians stationed at Middlesbrough. Other hospital schools in hospitals administered by management committees under the Leeds and Newcastle Regional Hospital Boards are sited in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside, and the Friarage Hospital, Northallerton. Few of the children in these units suffer from tuberculosis as the incidence of non-pulmonary disease is rapidly decreasing because of the high percentage of pasteurised milk sold in the North Riding during recent years.

SCHOOL MEALS.

On a day in October, 1956, 29,182 pupils were taking school meals. The following table shows the school population and the numbers of children taking meals in school on similar sample days in the years 1947-1956 inclusive ; it also shows the proportion of children taking meals expressed as a percentage of the existing school population :—

Year	School Population	School Meals					
		Free		For Payment		Total	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1947	43,538	3,978	9.14	21,922	50.35	25,900	59.49
1948	46,906	4,240	9.04	23,658	50.44	27,898	59.48
1949	47,896	4,168	8.70	24,037	50.19	28,205	58.89
1950	48,087	4,237	8.81	22,653	47.11	26,890	55.92
1951	49,603	3,632	7.32	23,936	48.26	27,568	55.58
1952	51,420	3,425	6.66	25,392	49.38	28,817	56.04
1953	52,806	3,452	6.54	22,458	42.53	25,910	49.07
1954	53,766	3,215	5.98	24,667	45.88	27,882	51.86
1955	55,051	2,867	5.21	26,370	47.90	29,237	53.11
1956	55,403	2,658	4.90	26,524	49.88	29,182	54.78

There was a minor outbreak of sonne dysentery in an Infants School in June. Investigation by Dr. Pattinson showed that the majority of the affected children contracted the disease as a result of eating school meals served on plates which had been handled by one or both of two servers who were found to be "carriers." It also appeared probable that a teacher

may have been the original cause of this series of cases in which probably some 30 children were infected at one time or another. This small outbreak emphasised the need for stringent supervision of food handling in the school meals service.

MILK IN SCHOOLS.

Consumption of Milk.

The table below shows the numbers and percentage of children taking milk at school, on sample days in the years 1947–1956 inclusive :—

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Taking Milk— No. of children	34,601	35,873	36,134	35,967	36,557	37,521	39,442	40,859	42,231	42,750
Proportion of the school population	79.47	76.48	75.44	74.80	73.70	72.97	74.69	75.99	76.71	79.15

Grades of Milk.

The numbers of schools receiving the various types of milk supply, in the years 1951–1956, are as follows :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Pasteurised milk ..	247	264	292	311	294	341
Tuberculin Tested milk ..	83	64	57	42	43	44
Accredited milk ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
Non-designated milk ..	33	38	25	19	25	25
Dried milk ..	7	8	5	8	19	7
No supply ..	3	1	—	—	—	—

It will be observed that there has been an increase in the number of schools taking pasteurised milk. This followed the taking over by the Education Committee of the supply and supervision of milk supplies to a number of non-maintained schools. Only seven schools had to rely on supplies of dried milk in 1956.

Quality of Milk.

The county health inspectors have, as previously, been very active in the supervision of school milk supplies. The frequency of sampling and testing has conformed with the following schedule, 1,337 samples being taken in the course of visits to schools :—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested	six monthly	—	—	six monthly
Pasteurised ..	quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required
Non-designated ..	quarterly	—	—	quarterly

The results of these tests and biological examinations were as follows :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tb. Neg.	Tb. Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1,136	1,059	37	1,118	12	3	—	3	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	102	6	6	—	—	92	—	88	4
Non-designated ..	99	—	—	—	—	99	—	90	9

School milk supplies were thus happily free, as far as can be judged from the reports on samples taken, from tuberculosis, but the record in respect of brucella abortus infection was less happy. Attention is again drawn to the difficulties arising as a result of the negative attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries mentioned in preceding reports.

The failure of certain milk samples to pass the phosphatase test is unsatisfactory : all the failures recorded above have occurred in samples produced outside the North Riding administrative area and therefore not under the supervision of the County Council's officers. It is difficult under these circumstances to control adequately the purity of school milk supplies owing to the appreciable time lag, despite good co-operation of adjoining food and drugs authorities.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Secretary for Education has kindly supplied the following remarks :—

“ A recent survey of specialist teachers reveals that in the North Riding there are 14 fully trained men and 13 fully trained women teachers employed in secondary schools. Of the 45 secondary schools, 20 have fully equipped gymnasias, 24 have central halls with portable apparatus, whilst one has no worthwhile indoor facilities.

With the new provision of schools, the provision of facilities is outstripping the provision of specialist teachers of Physical Education. The position is likely to deteriorate still further with the completion of rural reorganisation.

During the past year, therefore, the stress of courses has been to cater for the secondary side of Physical Education. At the Wrea Head College, training courses have been held in Athletics, Cricket Coaching, Folk Dance and Hockey. A local course for Basketball was held on Tees-side. In addition, local courses in Folk Dance for both primary and secondary school teachers were held in Saltburn and Scarborough.

Swimming has been broadened in scope at Thornaby, where the season has been lengthened from the end of September to the Christmas Holiday, and at Scarborough where the opening of the pool at the North Riding Training College has made it possible for certain schools to carry out some more advance swimming with selected pupils. An outbreak of Poliomyelitis in the Richmond area led to the temporary closure of the Sandes Soldiers' Home bath at Catterick Camp as a precautionary measure.

The coaching provided by the Football Association was limited to the northern half of the County due to the resignation, on health grounds, of Messrs. Mitchell and Lockie who have given much good service to the schools. Mr. Peter Stewart has resigned from the post as Secretary of the North Riding Football Association. He has been responsible for the coaching scheme in the North Riding since its inception, and we take this opportunity of acknowledging formally all the valued help and advice the Education Committee and the schools have received from him.

The cricket coach for the grammar schools was again Mr. Harry Halliday, and his work met with continued and increasing success. A limited experiment was made with a specialist coach for modern schools, and though it had to be curtailed sufficient was seen to indicate that the employment of a suitable full-time coach would be well worth-while.

1956 produced a very wet summer, and the rain was often accompanied by high winds. Two schools out of the eight schools which used the Committee's camp sites were washed out, and there was certain damage to canvas. Some 320 scholars spent a week under canvas, and though conditions were continuously unfavourable, the spirits of the children remained high.

It is interesting to note that the Primary School film "Free to Grow up" made at the New Earswick Primary School in 1954, with the financial help of the Joseph Rowntree Trust, and directed by one of the Committee's Organisers of Physical Education, is having a wide circulation. Since its release, use outside the Riding has been by 10 national organisations, two institutes of education, 12 training colleges, 25 L.E.A. courses and 2 summer schools.

The Schools Athletics Union which co-ordinates the extra-curricular sporting activities of the schools has again been very active.

Courses for young athletes were held at Redcar, New Earswick and Scarborough. The North Riding County Sports attracted 300 entries and from these a team of 64 competitors was selected to take part in the Yorkshire Competition. Six North Riding scholars were in the team to represent Yorkshire in the All England Schools Meeting held at Plymouth.

The North Riding "Under 15" Cricket XI headed its section but was eliminated in the first stage of the knock-out competition of the Yorkshire Schools Competition. Two North Riding boys played for the County and received caps. For the first time a Schoolboys' County Game was held in the North Riding. Yorkshire met Durham on the Northallerton Town C.C. Ground.

A girls' hockey rally was held at Redcar and 24 junior and 12 senior teams took part. Four North Riding girls played for the Harrogate and District Junior Women's side and for the first time a Modern schoolgirl gained a place despite a disadvantage of age.

The Netball Rally held at Whitby was a most successful first occasion. 24 teams played in the junior section and 23 in the senior section, whilst the open section had 3 teams competing.

Tennis rallies for both boys and girls were held. The venue for boys was at the Pickering, Lady Lumley's Grammar School, and 5 senior and 6 junior couples entered. The girls' rally was held in two sections: the senior section at Yarm attracted entries from 10 schools; at Northallerton, 14 schools competed.

Association Football had an active year. The "Under 15" section had in the past been limited to the Redcar, Eston, East Cleveland and Scarborough Associations playing in the Yorkshire and All England competitions. A full county team was felt to be both impracticable and undesirable, but a North Yorkshire district was formed to cover the rural area, and despite the obvious difficulties of gaining regular practice, succeeded in raising a useful side to play in the competitions. The full Grammar School XI had an interesting home fixture with an Oxford University XI containing 6 blues and won by a narrow margin. One North Riding boy played for the County side.

Rugby Football is not organised in the North Riding on a County basis, but boys played in Yorkshire County Trials for both "Under 15" and full Grammar School sides. A Modern School boy was selected as a reserve for the North of England "Under 15" XV.

This organised competition coupled with the specialised coaching given by specially appointed coaches or by teachers who have qualified themselves by attendance at courses, is having a considerable effect on improving the general standards of performance in games and athletics in the Secondary Schools."

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Committee is responsible for maintaining a nursery school at Scarborough, providing 45 places, and nursery classes attached to the following schools :—

South Bank, Cromwell Road Infant
 South Bank, Princess Street Infant
 South Bank, R.C. Infant
 Scarborough, Friarage Infant

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Employment of School Children.

During the year 661 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children between 13 years and school leaving age. All but five were found to be fit for employment without detriment to their health.

(b) Medical examination of entrants to the teaching profession.

The procedure adopted as from the 1st April, 1952, was continued, x-ray examination being used in all cases. During 1956, 61 male and 178 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

(c) Superannuation medical examinations.

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1956, 65 candidates for appointment to the staff of the education authority.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The county health inspectors, when visiting schools for milk sampling purposes, write comments in the school log books on any sanitary matters relevant to individual schools. The number of rural schools concerning which recommendations with regard to the boiling of drinking water were operative during the four quarters of the year were as follows :—

1956	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
No. of schools ..	45	45	42	42

There is some slow improvement but it is still most unsatisfactory that so many schools are without a supply of good water.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

Mr. I. J. Faulds, the Principal School Dental Officer, reports as follows :

The year saw further changes in the dental staff, Dr. C. G. Lingford, dental anaesthetist, and Miss P. E. Thomas resigned ; Dr. Lingford's retirement was soon followed by his tragic death. Dr. Lingford served the County Council for ten years, and was held in high esteem and affection by all his colleagues. Both Mr. P. A. Lazenby, dental technician, and the apprentice resigned from the South Bank laboratory. The work previously done at this laboratory is now carried out at Northallerton, where the staff has been increased by the appointment of Mr. R. Mitcheson. Two part-time dental officers, Mrs. G. Wigin (Thornaby) and Mr. H. C. Morgan (Scarborough) were appointed during the latter part of the year, as were Dr. Halkett (South Bank) Dr. R. M. Mackenzie (Scarborough) and Dr. R. W. Rutter (Whitby), who are engaged on a sessional basis as dental anaesthetists.

It has not been possible to appoint a dental officer to the South Bank Clinic, but by reorganising some of the other areas in the Riding the dental clinic is open in South Bank almost every day in the week except Saturday. Regular anaesthetic sessions are held one day per week at least. It would be foolish to think this a satisfactory arrangement, but until some inducement can be offered, there seems little hope of tempting staff to this industrial area of the county. It would appear that the problem of staff shortage is endemic to the school dental service, hope of a solution on a national scale seems wishful thinking at present. The request for higher remuneration by doctors and dentists in the National Health Service will undoubtedly be granted, and if the school dental officers lag behind even for only a few months, the effects on the school service could be catastrophic.

Every effort is being made to make the fullest use of the staff we now have. Wherever possible dental treatment is given in the excellent clinics provided by the County Council, and not in school rooms or village halls. Parents are encouraged to benefit by the improved conditions, and should be prepared to take their children to the clinics. With the exception of Malton, few areas of any density of population are now without a fixed dental clinic. At Loftus and Thirsk new units should be completed in 1957, and Leyburn and Bedale in 1958. There will always, of course, be remote areas to which the dental officer must go, if the children are to receive treatment ; but as long as a shortage of dentists persists, then whenever possible the dental officer should work in a clinic.

Because of the changes that have taken place, comparison with last year in the statistical returns on Table V, for either the Riding or Scarborough is scarcely practical. The aggregate of both the Riding and Scarborough however, shows that some 3,500 more children were examined this year than last : children in 324 (299) schools out of a total of 411 were inspected during the year by a dental officer. It must not be assumed because more

children, 44,727 (41,270) *i.e.* those seen on routine at school plus the "specials," were inspected during 1956, that comprehensive treatment could be offered to all. On account of the problem of understaffing, the "judicious discrimination by dental officers in their offers of conservative treatment has constantly been advocated by the Ministry." (The Health of the School Child 1954-55). This policy is of necessity and regrettably accepted by your dental officers but it is essential that this should be explained to the parents of the younger children, and to the older children themselves if the parent is not seen by the dental officer. It must be emphasised how beneficial it is that parents and dental officer should meet, either at the school inspection or at least at the beginning of any course of treatment. Although approximately the same number of children required general anaesthetics this year as last, 8,910 (8,954) over one thousand fewer teeth 18,858 (20,048) were extracted ; this is a good thing. Furthermore the number of fillings done 12,405 (11,989) shows a slight increase in spite of the fact that fewer sessions were devoted to treatment during the year, 4,012 (4,134).

Details of the year's orthodontic work are now included in Table V. The figures are self-explanatory, except for the rather high number of patients for whom treatment has been discontinued. Most of these children are patients who have showed little co-operation during the past few years, but who were regarded as still under treatment. In view of the Ministry's request for accurate statistical returns plus the staff shortage, it was decided to discharge those patients who were obviously not taking advantage of their chance of treatment.

Figures in parenthesis refer to 1955.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected and number of pupils inspected in each—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	4,231
7—8 year Age Group	..	..	..	..	4,180
Leavers	..	..	..	..	2,781
Total	..	..	..	..	11,192
Additional Periodic Inspections (12—13 year Age Group, and Special Schools)	..	..	..	..	4,870
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	16,062

B—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	1,590
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	4,107
Total	..	..	..	5,697

C—Pupils found to require treatment

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

(EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Age Groups inspected	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table III	Total individual pupils
Entrants	71	322	384
7—8 year Age Group ..	179	208	382
Leavers	136	102	232
Total	386	632	998
Additional periodic inspections	304	183	474
Grand Total ..	690	815	1,472

D—Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils inspected in the age groups recorded in Table I—A.

Age Groups Inspected	Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	4,231	4,213	99·57	18	·43
7—8 year Age Group ..	4,180	4,173	99·83	7	·17
Leavers	2,781	2,764	99·39	17	·61
Additional Periodic Inspections	4,870	4,847	99·53	23	·47
Total ..	16,062	15,997	99·60	65	·40

TABLE II.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	127,214
(ii) { Heavily infested	187
{ Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	1,468
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	47
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	1

TABLE III.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

A—Periodic Inspections.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Total (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation		
Skin ..	14	11	28	13	90	74
Eyes—						
(a) Vision ..	71	72	136	149	690	664
(b) Squint ..	60	49	1	4	103	85
(c) Other ..	6	—	1	5	18	16
Ears—						
(a) Hearing ..	10	16	6	6	37	83
(b) Otitis Media	1	5	2	2	13	19
(c) Other ..	3	10	6	1	23	14
Nose or Throat ..	119	194	1	14	212	349
Speech ..	12	32	—	1	37	64
Lymphatic Glands	—	14	1	4	7	37
Heart ..	6	19	2	12	15	81
Lungs ..	14	29	—	10	35	108
Developmental—						
(a) Hernia ..	5	3	1	—	8	5
(b) Other ..	—	—	—	1	3	11
Orthopaedic—						
(a) Posture ..	6	6	3	6	24	25
(b) Feet ..	17	8	10	11	50	70
(c) Other ..	13	23	9	22	70	123
Nervous System—						
(a) Epilepsy ..	—	1	2	1	6	4
(b) Other ..	—	—	—	1	1	9
Psychological ..						
(a) Development	1	6	3	5	10	29
(b) Stability ..	—	—	—	1	2	4
Abdomen ..	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other ..	25	23	5	11	73	98

TABLE III (continued).

A—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

B—Special Inspection.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin ..	4	11
Eyes—		
(a) Vision ..	149	394
(b) Squint ..	16	19
(c) Other ..	6	2
Ears—		
(a) Hearing ..	8	78
(b) Otitis Media ..	—	3
(c) Other ..	2	8
Nose or Throat ..	20	90
Speech ..	7	23
Lymphatic Glands ..	2	9
Heart ..	—	31
Lungs ..	—	13
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia ..	—	3
(b) Other ..	1	—
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture ..	1	4
(b) Feet ..	2	18
(c) Other ..	6	16
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy ..	—	2
(b) Other ..	1	1
Psychological—		
(a) Development ..	3	29
(b) Stability ..	—	5
Abdomen ..	—	—
Other ..	5	48

TABLE IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.
(including Special Schools).

GROUP 1. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and Squint	101	—
Errors of refraction (including sqint)	—	1,880
Total ..	101	1,880
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	—	1,208

GROUP 2. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	—	40
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	—
Received other forms of treatment	406	22
Total ..	406	66

Total No. of pupils in school who are known to have been provided
with hearing aids (a) in 1956 15
(b) in previous years 27

GROUP 3. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the authority	otherwise
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients departments	—	706

GROUP 4. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness for which see Table II.)

					Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	..	..	..	..	118
(ii) Body	..	..	..	..	26
Scabies	..	..	..	..	—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	47
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	569
Total					760

GROUP 5. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	62
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GROUP 6. SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	277
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GROUP 7. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Miscellaneous Minor Ailments treated by the Authority	2,230
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by Chest Physician)	..	..	67

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—

(a) At Periodic inspections	37,981
(b) As Specials	855

Total (1)	..	38,836
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(2) Number found to require treatment	23,550
(3) Number offered treatment	22,409
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	14,765
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)	..	..	..	..	22,968

(6) Half days devoted to :						
Periodic (school) inspection	..	..	..	..	..	336
Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	3,445
Total (6)						3,781
(7) Fillings :						
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	8,930
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	921
Total (7)						9,851
(8) Number of teeth filled :						
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	8,038
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	887
Total (8)						8,925
(9) Extractions :						
Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	5,005
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	12,170
Total (9)						17,175
(10) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions						
	..	..				8,000
(11) Orthodontics :						
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	231
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year		..	..	..	..	179
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	115
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	56
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	390
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	368
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	18
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	2,354
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures						
	..	..				135
(13) Other operations :						
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	4,834
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	976
Total (13)						5,810

CLINIC SERVICES.

Minor Ailments.

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	.. Mission Hall, Lee Road	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Grangetown	.. Alderman Wm. Jones County School	Monday, 9 a.m.
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Monday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	.. The Clinic, Bath Street	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Carlin How	.. Evening Institute, Brotton Road	.. Monday 1-30 p.m., Friday 9 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Friday 9 a.m.
Lingdale	.. School Clinic, High Street	.. Wednesday 9 a.m.
New Skelton	.. Methodist Church	.. Wednesday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.. East Whitby School	.. Wednesday 10 a.m.
Clifton	.. Clifton Without Jnr. School	.. Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
New Earswick	.. New Earswick Jnr. Mixed School	.. Tuesday, Friday 11 a.m.
New Earswick	.. Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	.. Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Northstead School	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Hinderwell School	.. Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Easingwold	.. Easingwold Grammar/County Modern School	.. Wednesday 10 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. Tuesday, Friday 2 p.m.
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Tuesday, Friday 10-30 a.m.
Normanby	.. Windsor Road	.. Friday 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Thursday, 10-30 a.m. (except 4th Thursday in each month).
Saltburn	.. The Clinic, Bath Street	.. Thursday 2 p.m., also 4th Thursday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Carlin How	.. Evening Institute, Brotton Road	.. Monday 10-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Monday, 2 p.m.
Kirkbymoorside	.. Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	3rd Wednesday in each month 2 p.m.
Malton	.. The Friends' Meeting House	.. 4th Wednesday in each alt. month 2 p.m.
York	.. The School Clinic, Rougier St.	.. 3rd Thursday in each month 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinics—continued.

CLINIC.	LOCATION.	SESSIONS.
Northallerton	.. Zetland Street Clinic	.. 2nd Wednesday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Richmond	.. Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.. 4th Saturday in each month 11 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.

Speech Therapy Clinics.

Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	Monday, Wednesday 9 a.m. (all day).
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Friday 9 a.m. (all day)
Normanby	.. Windsor Road	.. Tuesday 9 a.m. Wednesday 1-30 p.m.
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Tuesday 1-30 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Wednesday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Monday 10 a.m. (all day).
Saltburn	.. The Clinic, Bath Street	.. Thursday 2 p.m.
Thirsk	.. Thirsk and Sowerby Institute	.. Tuesday, 9 a.m. (all day).
Northallerton	.. Zetland Street Clinic	.. Thursday 9 a.m. (all day).
Richmond	.. Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.. Wednesday, Friday 1-30 p.m.
Hipswell	.. Hipswell County Modern School	Tuesday, Thursday 1-30 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. Thursday 1-30 p.m.
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Tuesday 2 p.m.
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Friday 1-30 p.m.
Carlin How	.. Evening Institute, Brotton Road	.. Wednesday as required 2 p.m.
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. Friday 11-15 a.m. as required (all day).
Northallerton	.. Zetland Street Clinic	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m. as required (all day).
Richmond	.. Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m. as required (all day).
Thirsk	.. Lambert Memorial Hospital	.. Saturday 9-45 a.m.
Malton	.. Malton, Norton and District Hospital	.. As required
Kirkbymoorside	.. Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	.. ..
Flaxton	.. 27, High Petergate, York	.. ..
	County Hospital, York	.. ..
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Monday, Saturday 9 a.m.
Pickering	.. Health Clinic, Train Lane	.. As required.

Dental Clinics.

CLINIC.	LOCATION.	SESSIONS
Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. As required
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. " "
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. " "
Saltburn	.. The Clinic, Bath Street	.. " "
Guisborough	.. Park Lane School Clinic	.. " "
Whitby	.. School Clinic, Grape Lane	.. " "
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. " "
New Earswick	.. Jos. Rowntree C.M. School	.. " "
Northallerton	.. Zetland Street Clinic	.. " "
Richmond	.. The Clinic, Quaker Lane	.. " "
Hipswell	.. Hipswell County Modern School	.. " "
Ryedale	.. Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton	.. " "
Pickering	.. Health Centre, Train Lane	.. " "
Lingdale	.. School Clinic, High Street	.. " "
Easingwold	.. Easingwold Grammar/County Modern School	.. " "

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Thornaby	.. School Clinic, George Street	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m. and every 4th Thursday. 10 a.m.
Normanby	.. Windsor Road	.. Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Redcar	.. 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.. Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Every 4th Thursday 10 a.m. Monday weekly 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. 1st Wednesday in each month 10 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

Thornaby	.. Health Centre, Francis Street	.. Tuesday, Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.. Health Clinic, Park Lane	.. Friday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.. District Health Office, Grape Lane	Friday 10 a.m.
Richmond	.. Lennox House, Maison Dieu Richmond	.. Tuesday, Friday weekly 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Scarborough	.. Medical Baths	.. Monday, Thursday, Boys 9 a.m. Girls 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.

Remedial Exercise Clinic.

CLINIC	LOCATION.	SESSIONS.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.

Ringworm Clinic.

South Bank	.. Albert House, Normanby Road	.. Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
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Child Guidance Clinic.

Clifton	.. Greystones, Clifton Hospital	.. Wednesday, by appointment 2 p.m.
Scarborough	.. Old Hospital, Friars Way	.. Wednesday, weekly, 1-30 p.m.
Thornaby	.. Health Centre, Francis Street	.. Saturday, weekly, 9-30 a.m.

